Hundreds of Romans who gathered in front of the Vatican early this morning watched the balcony from which is announced the making and unmaking of Popes, expecting momentarily the appearance of the venerable dean of the Cardinals to make known that the chair of Peter was again vacant.

There had been nothing during the period up to noon to indicate that the Pope was living or dead. Shortly after 8 o'clock the Cardinals' carriages began to arrive in such numbers that it was evident that all the members of the Sacred College had been summened.

It was noticed with some surprise that Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano, the dean of the college, was with them. After him came the learned Cardinal Serafino Vannu-Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, alone had spent the night at

PORTUGAL IN MOURNING. Festivities in Honor of Our Fleet Postponed

Because of Pope's Death.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LISBON, July 20 .- The proposed festivities in honor of the American squadron under command of Rear Admiral Cotton, which were to begin to-morrow, have been indefinitely postponed owing to the death of the Pope

All the public offices will be closed for three days and the court and national mourning will last for a month

PRESIDENT GETS THE NEWS. Dictates Expression of Regret-Holy Name Cathering May Be Postponed

OVETER BAY, L. I., July 20. - The news of the Pope's death reached here at 12:20 o'clock in a message to the President from the Western Union Telegraph Company. The message was transmitted at once by telephone to Sagamore Hill. A few minutes after he got the word, Mr. Roosevelt dictated the following for the newspapers:

"The President expresses his profound regret at the death of the venerable Pontiff. whose long career, no less than his exalted character, has commanded the respect of all

The President said that in uttering these sentiments he was giving expression to the feeling of all the people in the United States entirely without regard to their re-

ligious faiths Not long after the President got the first news of the Pope's death a message came from Secretary Hay saying that the State Department had just received word that the United States Embassy at Rome had been officially notified of the Pope's demise message of condolence was sent to Rome from Washington.

misunderstanding about Cardinal Gibbons's signature instead of that of Ram-polla's on the reply which was sent yestermessage of sympathy and inquiry into the President's message of sympathy and inquiry into the Pope's condition was not cleared up to-day It is suggested, though, that Rampolla, although entitled to receive the message as the Secretary of State to the Vatican, has no official relations with the President of the United States and probably turned the message over to Cardinal Gibbons, who is known to be accuminted with day from Rome in answer to the President's known to be acquainted with

It is said that the gathering of the Holy Name societies of Brooklyn here next Sunday at which the President is to speak, will probably be postponed on account of the Pope's death. The postponement depends on Bishop McDonnell's order He will probably decide definitely on the matter

PRESIDENT'S CONDOLENCES. Expresses His Profound Sense of the Loss

to the Christian World. WASHINGTON, July 20 .- The following message of condolence was sent by direction of President Roosevelt:

"WASHINGTON, July 20. *To Cardinal Rampolla, The Vatican, Rome: profound sense of the loss which the Christian world has sustained in the death of His Holiness, Leo XIII. By his lofty character, his great learning and his comprehensive charity he adorned his exalted station and made his reign one of the most illustrious, as it has been one of the longest in the history of the Catholic Church.

"JOHN HAY Secretary of War Root said: "I that with the death of Pope Leo XIII one of the most conspicuously useful lives our time. His wisdom and ability and the singular nobility and purity of his character a great force to strengthen not merely his Church, but Christianity, in the estimation of mankind, and for the progress of civilization.

cretary of the Navy Moody said "All must deplore the end of a singularly pure and devoted life and of an influence which was potent for good, not only in religious affairs, but in many of the economic questions which have grown out of the com-plexity of modern life."

FALCONIO'S TRIBUTE.

Apostolic Delegate Announces Death of the Pope to the Bishops.

WASHINGTON, July 20 .- The first official potification of the death of Pope Leo XIII. was not received by the Apostolic Delegation in Washington until nearly 5 o'clock this afternoon, and prior to that time despatches from its officers at Rome had been received and answered by the State Department. The President had sent his message of condolence, and the news of the Pontiff's death was being circulated in the streets in "extras." Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, received the information from the Vatican at 4:40 o'clock in the following cablegram from Cardinal Rampolla:

ROME, July 20. Mgr. Falconio, Apostolic Delegate, Washington With deepest sorrow I announce to you the death of the Holy Father, which occurred this afternoon at 4 o'clock. His Holiness died surrounded by the Sacred College

Immediately upon the receipt of this despatch, Mgr. Falconio sent his expression of sorrow to the Vatican in the following cable despatch to Cardinal Rampolla:

With deepest sorrow I express to your Eminence the universal grief for the irreparable loss sustained in the death of the glorious FALCONIO.

From noon to-day, when it was known with surety in Washington that the Pope was dead, a number of callers visited the legation to express their sorrow, and many telegrams of condolence were received from all over the country. The German representative, Herr Robert R. Scheller-Steinwartz, second secretary of the German Embassy at Washington, called at the legation early in the afternoon, and was followed a little later by Mr. Theodore Hansen, Chargé d'Affaires of the Russian Embassy. These diplomatic representatives expressed to Mgr. Falconio, on behalf of their governments, grief and sorrow at the Pontiff's death.

Neither Mgr Falconio nor the other officials of the legation would make a statement to the public until after the official cable despatch from Cardinal Rampolla was received this afternoon, when a letter, which will be sent out to each of the ninety Arch-bishops and Bishops of the Catholic faith in the United States to-morrow at noon, was given to the press. The letter makes the official announcement of the Pope's death and states the course to be followed out in the different dioceses in honor of the

great Pontiff. The letter follows:

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. July 20, 190 YOUR LORDSHIP: It is my painful duty to G"Beautiful buildings—good locations attractive shops—(all mere advertisement are essential to successful business. How more essential is dignified and worthy printed matter.

THE CHELTENHAM Press made possible the issue of advertisement books that fitly represent great enterprises. 150 Fifth Avenue Southwest Corner Twentieth Street

convey to you the sad intelligence of the death of our Holy Father, the Pope, which occurred to-day. As in life, so in death, the august Pontiff has shown such wonderful example of serious thought, of determination of character, of sweetness of heart of piety and Christian fortitude, as to evoke in all lands the most striking manifestation of reverence and respect. Pope Leo XIII, is dead. In him the world has lost a profound scholar, a distinguished statesman, a lover and a protector of right and justice, has lost one whose power for the amelioration of society has been exercised with such consummate skill and earnestness as to be felt everywhere and to gain for him universal admiration. Hence his death is deplored by all, without distinction of nationality or creed. However, for us Catholies the loss is greater, and consequently still more keenly felt.

In Leo XIII, besides the scholar, the statesman, the philanthropist, we have lost our spiritual father, the supreme pastor of our Church—Him, who during his long pontificate has watched with incessant solicitude for our spiritual welfare, and has spared no labor to proclaim farther and wider the kingdom of his Divine master. His reign recalls to our minds the brightest days of the Papacy. His noble figure has earned one of the most glorious places in history.

While we bow reverentially before the mortal remains of our august Pontiff and deplore the great loss which his death has caused to the Church, let public and private prayers be raised to heaven in every diocese and in every parish for the eternal repose of that noble soul. As to the public prayers, your lordship may prescribe such suffrages as your plety may inspire.

With sentiments of highest esteem and profound respect, I beg leave to remain. Your devoted servant in Christ.

Archblshop of Larissa, Delegate Apostolico.

Mgr. Falconio, through his secretary, Dr. Rooker, said that he could say nothing

Mgr. Falconio, through his secretary, Dr. Rooker, said that he could say nothing more than was contained in his letter to the Bishops, other than to express his own great grief and dwell upon the greatness of the Holy Father. Dr. Rooker, Bishop Jaro and for many years secretary of Apostolic Delegation, made the follow-

"What is there to say? The Pope is dead. The Church boasts a long line of illustrious Pontiffs. Leo XIII. will ever stand in their foremost rank. His reign has been a won-derful one. He assumed the Pontifical at a most critical moment. He hands it to his successor without a single loss and with great gain. He has held the most terrible stewardship which can be entrusted to a human being. He has stood for more than a quarter of a century before the world as the Vicar of the Savior of mankind. He has finished a great work, and now lays down an enormous burden. He must have found his uppermost joy when

St. PAUL, Minn., July 20.-Upon the receipt of the news of the death of Pope Leo. Archbishop Ireland paid the following tribute to the dead Pontiff:

"In Leo a truly great and good man passes from earth. The extraordinary, the unparalleled interest with which the world this last fortnight kept vigil around the Vatican, where the old hero battled dramatically with grim death, is a magnificent tribute to Leo, which nothing could ever have evoked, save unusual grandeur of soul and unusual feats the offspring of that grandeur. Great and good Leo truly was, fashioned so by nature and by grace divine. Made he was to win the hearts of men. He was simple and loving as a child The President desires me to express in his intimate relations with people who came into his presence; considerate and tactful, sweet of temper and kindliest of word.

"Leo made the Church known to modern world as she wished to be made known. By dint of wise words and acts and forwarded by him. he tore to shreds the thick veils of prejudice and misunderstanding which, as the sequence of strifes and controversies of centuries, had been hiding its features from the eyes of millions of the non-Catholic

"He brought close to the Church the new age of humanity and put beyond all doubt ing the fact that the most cherished aspirations of the age not only received countenance from the Church, but had grown out

of its spirit and teachings. "Liberty, civil and political; individual rights, education, the progress of science and of discovery, the material comfort of the masses-all this. Leo, in the name of the Church, blessed and advocated. Today the Catholic Church is universally admitted to be in the van of humanity's forward march; and for this Leo is to be thanked. All humanity has been benefited by him. He never hesitated to reach out beyond the formal confines of the Church to serve humanity, to serve nations and men who were not of the fold of the Church.

WORLD BETTER THAT HE LIVED Bishop McFaul of Trenton Eulogizes the Dead Pontiff.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20 .- Bishop James A. McFaul, of the Catholic diocese of Trenton, upon hearing of the death of Pope Leo to-day, said:

"Pope Leo is a great loss to the Church and to the entire world. Whether we look upon him as sovereign, teacher or as supreme ruler and father of the faithful, nis unprecedented reign is one of the most marvelous in the history of the Papacy. Perhaps no Pope ever combined in his personality so many eminent qualities for so exaited an office as the august Pontiff whose heroic life has just closed. Other Popes are renowned for some particular distinguishing trait: Hildebrand for his distinguishing trait: Hildebrand for his fearlessness; Benedict XIV. for his knowl-edge: Leo X. for his patronage of the arts. Leo XIII. will not be remembered for one quality alone, but for the possession and for the wise use of those noble gifts of mind and heart which justly elevate man above his fellows, and give life a universal in-

"The world is better because Leo lived. It always listened to his kindly voice, sound-ng the alarm, giving counsel, or minister-ng consolation. The Church is stronger ng consolation. The Church is stronger or his deeds. In ages to come Leo XIII. vill live as the champion of humanity's rights and liberties."

CATHOLIC CLUB CABLES REGRET. Its House Draped in Black and All

Social Gatherings Postponed. The Catholic Club held a special meeting last night and sent this cable despatch to Cardinal Rampolla:

The Catholic Club, city of New York, unites with the world in profound sympathy at the loss to religion, civilization and humanity sustained by the death of his Holiness. The cablegram was signed by Supreme Court Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, who

is president of the club. These resolutions introduced, by John J. Rooney, were also

Whereas we have heard to-day with heart Eczema, No Cure, No Pay,

Foreign No Cure, No Fay.
Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO
INTMENT fails to cure filngworm. Tetter, Old
Incers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on
he face, and all skin discases. 50 conts.—Adv.

Father, Leo XIII., after a prolonged illness borne with heroic fortitude, therefore be it Mesoived. That we, the board of management of the Catholic Club of the city of New York, in special meeting assembled, do place on record our sentiments of profound sorrow, both as loyal sons of the Church and as American citizens.

on record our sentilicines of the Church and as American citizens.

Resolved. That we find in the life and death of Leo XIII. the highest standard of Christian manhood and of fidelity to duty to God and man. We beheld in Leo XIII. a true successor to St. Peter and a most worthy member of the long line of illustrious Pontiffs, who, for nearly 2,000 years, have governed the Universal Church from the See of Rome.

Resolved. That as American citizens we value in particular the fatherly and Apostolic love always displayed by Leo XIII. for the American nation. The United States always held a cherished place in his heart. Nor were the strong and the great alone the objects of his solicitude: he was always the father of the poor and the oppressed. We commend him to the Father of, all, whose servant he was, and his memory to the generations of men who knew and loved him.

The clubbouse was draped in black last.

The clubhouse was draped in black last night. The reception to Archbishop Farley set for Wednesday night, for which the club had issued invitations, has been postponed indefinitely, as have all other funcions at the club

BISHOP O'CONNOR'S TRIBUTE.

Men of All Faiths Recognized Him Leader in Thought, He Says. Bishop O'Connor of the diocese

Newark, when he heard of the death of

the Pope, said: "Men of all religions and of none have ecognized in Pope Leo a scholarly and saintly leader of thought, who by word and deed has vindicated the title of the See of Rome to the admiration and gratitude of mankind. In the brilliant encyclical letters which were one of the chief glories of his reign he fearlessly exposed the false principles which underlie many of the boasted systems of modern progress. He pointed out with unerring accuracy the evils of socialism, of divorce, of the ir- as domestic prelate, and a few months religious training of youth. He had no patience with the wild vagaries of those

who usurp the fair name of Liberty as a cloak for radicalism, revolution and anarchy "But, while condemning in scathing terms the errors of our day, he was eminently fair to all the legitimate a-pirations of the modern world. He admired its ideals and showed that each contains a substantial good worthy of approval by God

and man "His voice was always heard pleading for peace, justice and charity among men, and thus he won the esteem even of those most bitterly opposed to the dectrines of which he was the custodian and teacher. As time goes it will be seen more clearly As time goes it will be seen more clearly that he was a man of genius as well as a saint, and that, in the principles which be so lucidly expounded and defended, will be found the only remedy for the grave social dangers which threatend the peace and happiness of mankind.

CITY'S FLAGS AT HALF MAST

And Mayor Pays Tribute to the Man So Calm and Brave in the Presence of Death. When Mayor Low received the news of the death of the Pope he ordered immediately the half-masting, above the City Hall, of the National, State and City flags.

In Wall Street and on all the big buildings

the flags were also generally put at half-Mayor Low gave out this formal state-

ment of regret:
The death of the Pope will bring sorrow to The death of the Pope will bring sorrow to many hundreds of thousands of the citizens of New York, and those whom it does not directly affect will respond with frternal sympathy for their fellow-citizens who feel his death as a personal loss. Every one must have been moved by his calm and brave bearing in the presence of approaching death. It is too early to attempt to consider Leo XIII.'s place in history, but one may safely say that he has filled the great position with dignity and authority, and as one who has understood thoroughly the movements of his time.

ARCHBISHOP HEARS THE NEWS.

-Pope's Last Gift to Him. Archbishop Farley, when seen by a Sun

by the death of Pope Leo, although he said he had been prepared for the news during gift of diplomatic power soon won for him the last five days by the cable despatches, which had been received by Mgr. Falconio "The power of resistance which Pope Leo

has shown in his illness, and my knowledge of his strength of mind, even in his most or his strength of hind, even in his most feeble moments, make it very hard for me to associate Leo XIII. with death," said the Archbishop. "With him has passed one whom history will probably never replace. He has been one of the greatest Popes the Church has ever had." Archbishop Farley showed the reporter

Archishop Farley showed the reporter the last gift presented to him by Leo XIII., a rare pectoral cross. "He gave methis when I was in Rome last year," said Mgr. Farley. "It was on St. John's day—my name day, Dec. 27." The cross is of ancient Roman work set at the intersection with a large an extent the archienized state. a large an ethyst, the archiepiscopal stone.

MGR. SBARRETTI'S TRIBUTE. Apostolic Delegate to Capada Tells of Pope's Work.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 20.-Mgr. Sbarretti, Apostolic Delegate, in tribute to Pope Leo

"Under his direction the Church has acquired prestige all over the world. With his master mind he wisely guided the bark of Peter over troubled seas and drew upon t the respect of all fair-minded men, irre spective of creed and nationality.

"By the loftiness of his intellect he pe eived all the wants of mankind at the present time, and with a splendid literary style and a profundity of thought and largeness of view he applied the principles of Jesus Christ and his Church to the solution of all

e gravest questions that now agitate copie and nations.
"In this we cannot but admire the wisdom and the fire of his ardent charity, which prompted him to desire and work for the salvation and welfare of humanity. "If his wise teachings be followed, peace,

order, progress, both civil and moral, will throughout the world. Therefore, Catholic Church mourns a most tender and loving father, the world a wise coun sellor and guide, but whilst we mourn him he is gone to receive and enjoy the reward due to his great virtues and labors.

ASKED TO LIVE WITH AMERICANS. An Incident of the Pope's Life Before He Became Sovereign Pontiff.

Bishop Francis Silas Chatard of Indianapolis was the first prelate created by Pope He was elevated to the episcopal rank in 1878, a few weeks after Leo XIII. ascended the Papal throne. When the Pope was Cardinal Pecci Bishop Chatard was rector of the American College at Rome. Bishop Chatard told a Sun reporter recently an interesting incident which occurred in Rome in 1878.

"The Holy Father," said the Bishop, "had a deep love for America and Americans long before he ascended the throne. He loved to go to the college and spend hours with the 'young Americans."

"In June of 1876 he came one morning. a physically feeble old man, but with a mind Pope was Cardinal Pecci Bishop Chatard

physically feeble old man, but with a mind as keen and alert as that of any man in the strength and enthusiasm of youth, and begged me to allow him to take up his residence at the college. This I did not see my way clear to arrange. I toldhim it could not be at that time, but said that perhaps we might have that honor later; for though he was not dreamed of for Pope, he was acknowledged the greatest scholar in the

"A short time before the death of Po "A short time before the death of Pope Pius IX., Cardinal Pecci came again to the American College with his request. I promised to arrange it, but before I could do so he was the Sovereign Pontiff. Many times after this he would laughingly tell me: 'Ah, yes, it was you who refused the house to your future Pons." laughingly tell me: 'Ah, yes, it was who refused the house to your future Pop

Was the Son of Count Luigi Pecci--"After To-day I Can Die Happy." He Sald on the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of His Coronation-Incidents in His Career.

Leo XIII. was the 258th occupant of the chair of St. Peter. He was the son of Count Luigi Pecci and his wife, Anna Prosperi. He was born on March 2, 1810, in the old family palace at Carpineto, near Signa, in Italy. He was baptized Joachim Vincent Raphael Aloysius, but dropped the last names at about the time he entered manhood, and was thereafter known as Joachim Pecci. From his birth he lived in a religious atmosphere. His mother, one of the most devout and cultured women of her day, was the sole early guide of the almost precocious talents of the knowledge-thirsty child At the age of 8 he was much in the care of the Jesuit fathers at Viterbo. It was there that was born in him the affection for the society which led him soon after his ascension to the Papal throne to restore to the Jesuits the privileges of which they had been deprived.

On the death of his mother, in 1824, the boy of 14 was sent to Rome. Soon he entered the Roman College and passed in due course into the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics The students at the academy may be said to live under the eye of the Pope, and Gregory XVI. soon recognized in the young student those qualities of mind and heart which afterward made him preëminent among the prelates of his Church. While yet in minor orders, he was attached to the Papal household later, in 1837, he received the priesthood at the hands of Cardinal Prince Odescalchi

A CAREER IN POLITICS

From the first the young prelate's tastes were strongly political as well as literary. His knowledge, combined with a wonder ful natural diplomacy, brought him uniform success in all the difficult and delicate missions which Gregory XVI. and Pius IX placed in his hands. The first post assigned him was the Governorship of the Province of Benevento. Brigandage was rife in the district, and the task of suppressing it was an arduous one. On one occasion a certain noble who was suspected of secret sympathy with the bands of robbers that were terrorizing the country came before the delegate with an air of injured innocence and threatened to complain to Rome of the interference with his authority over his tenants.

"Have you given the matter enough thought?" asked Monsignor quietly.

"Certainly," replied the Marquis. "I don't agree with you," responded the Pope's representative. "In these matters one cannot reflect too much, and you will favor me by remaining here as my prisoner. That night the noble's castle was surrounded and twenty-eight brigands who

made it their headquarters, were killed or made prisoners In 1841 Mgr. Pecci was assigned to the important post of overnor of Perugia. There he encountered many of the same difficulties which he had faced in the smaller province, and he overcame them with the same signal success. The bakers of the city had the habit of selling loaves under weight. Monsignor one day inspected the bakeries and weighed the loaves there displayed. Such as were of short weight were taken to the market place and distributed to the poor. The evil was cured

forthwith and others were dealt with in Hard to Associate Leo With Death He Says | ways equally effective. In January, 1843, when 33 years of age, Mgr. Pecci was made Archbishop of Damireporter last night, seemed deeply affected etta and was sent as Apostolic Nuncio to sels. His rare tact and remarkable position and influence in the Protestant court of King Leopold I. At the dinner table and in the drawing room he was a once the dignified representative of his Church and the keenly observant man of affairs. Any who in pleasantry sought to pierce the clerical armor were sure to retire discomfited. It is related that at a dinner a certain Marquis handed to the Nuncio for his inspection an elegant snuffbox, having upon the cover the figure of a very lovely Venus. The members of the party watched the progress of the joke with lively interest, and the Marquis was quite unable to restrain his amusement. The Nuncio examined the trinket gravely, and then deferentially passed it back with the

remark: "Very pretty. Is it the portrait of your wife, the Marquise?" During his sojourn at the Belgian capital he gained a considerable knowledge of the English people, and some little acquaintance with the language as well. He got a glimpse, too, of England itself during a month's visit to London in 1848. At the end of three years the Nuncio's health compelled him to seek release from the rather unfavorable climate of Brussels. His leave taking from

the King was characteristic. "I am so sorry," said King Leopold, "that I cannot be converted; but you are so winning a theologian that I shall ask the Pope to give you a Cardinal's hat."

"Ah," said the Nuncio, "but that would be a poor substitute-since you mention it-for an impression on your heart. "I have no heart," said the King. "Then on your head," were the Nuncio's

parting words THIRTY YEARS AT PERUGIA

He reached Rome only to find that the Pope was dead, but the Pontiff who ruled in his place was not long in recognizing the abilities of Archbishop Pecci. After a few months' rest he was appointed Archbishop of Perugia. The people received their former Civil Governor in his new capacity with the most affectionate personal welcome, and he began most auspiciously his eventful thirty years' adminstration. Perugia was the centre of the whole national movement in Italy, covering the three efforts of 1848, 1859 and 1870, besides less formidable uprisings mean-

time. Valiant and firm in his support of both the temporal and spiritual Church, the Archbishop was one of the most prominent figures in the troublous times in which his lot was cast. He gained world-wide distinction by the writing of two powerful letters of protest and reproof to King Victor Emmanuel. In one he protested against the forcing of the law of civil marriage upon Umbria after the Italian State had taken possession. In the other he denounced the expulsion and spoliation of the Camaldolse friars and other religious orders.

In another pastoral the Archbishop first put himself officially on record in a mos liberal attitude toward scientific investiga tion and progress.

In 1853 the Archbishop was created Cardinal, but he continued for twentyfour more years his pastoral charge in Perugia. He lived there, as had always been his custom, the simple life of a friar In the last months of the incumbency of Pius IX., then greatly enfeebled by age, the Cardinal was called to Rome to assume

the important post of Cardinal Camer-lengo to the Pope.

This involved the presidency of the Apostolic Chamber and the chief charge of the temporalities of the Holy See. From July, 1877, until the death of the Pope the following February this duty lasted. It was a part of his duty to render the last services, to close the eyes and to preside at the magnificent obsequies of the dead Pontiff.

ELECTED POPE The election of Cardinal Pecci to the papal throne was a surprise to many. On Feb. 20, 1878, the third ballot of the Sacred College 1878, the third ballot of the Sacred College gave him 44 of the 62 votes cast, and he became the 257th successor of St. Peter.

Leo became the first Supreme Pontiff of modern times whose whole reign was bare of political authority. Not only was he without temporal power in the Eternal City, but he was, in a sense, a prisoner during all the days of his Pontificate in the Vatican. He is said to have left the palace

all the days of his Pontificate in the Vatican. He is said to have left the palace limits once, in 1890, to visit his brother. Cardinal Joseph Pecci, on his deathbed; but if he went, the trip was made in deepest incognito, and no official reference to it was ever made. The coronation of Leo on March 3, 1878, in the presence only of the dignitaries of the Church.

the dignitaries of the Church.
Great changes were at once made by the new Pope in the domestic life of the Vatican. He brought the routine of the Pontifical household into harmony with his own simplicity of living. The daily life of the Pontifi has been thus described by one who can do so with accuracy:

"At 6 in the morning he celebrates mass in his private chapel. At 7 he takes breakfast, consisting of chocolate and milk, with sometimes raw eggs beaten up. Immediately afterward he receives the visits of his court, and Cardinal Jacobini reports what has occurred in the world and gives him an account of the letters received on Papal business. Besides these official letters, others arrive in great numbers from all parts of the world, most of them being from priests, missionaries, monks and nuns, while others contain sums of money from penitents and many are petitions for

a blessing, aid or advice.
"After these letters, in all languages, have been translated and their contents briefly reported to the Pope, they are placed in the Papal archives. Hundreds of telegrams also arrive each day, the greater part asking for the benediction in articulo mortis, which naturally often reaches its destination after the petitioner is dead. For its telegraphic correspondence the Vatican makes use of a numeral cipher. The greater part of the morning is thus passed in business. At 1 o'clock the Pope dines, and afterward retires to his private to the private the private that the private the private that the private the private that the private tha oom until the heat of the day is past. At P. M. he repairs to the Vatican garden, where his carriage awaits him.

"At the prettiest spot in this garden there has been erected an elegant kiosque in Eastern style, and there the Pope remains for some time taking coffee and other refreshments, and surrounded by his intimate friends. The conversation runs on mate friends. The conversation runs on the topics of the day and on the articles concerning the Pope or Papal politics that appear in the Italian or foreign journals. Precisely at sunset the party breaks up and the Pope returns to the palace. The evening he spends in solitude, devoting himself to the most arduous labors of the day and to his devotions. It is midnight before the light in the Papal chamber is extinguished."

extinguished."

The political and ecclesiastical history of the administration of Leo XIII. is a record of pacification and growth. The loss of temporal power has in some degree raised the man of the Vatican into the lofty position of arbiter of many of the world's

RELATIONS WITH ITALY.

Like his predecessor, Leo XIII, refused to accept the annual donation of 3,225,000 lire from the Italian Government, and during the first years of his administration every insult to the Catholic religion was en-

couraged and abetted in Rome.

But while strictly maintaining his position, the Pope for nearly a decade manifested a disposition toward reconciliation with the Italian Government. Toward the close of 1888 his attitude changed. After a sudden and severe illness he adopted a policy of unreserved hostility toward the a policy of unreserved nostility toward the national Government, and the interchange of non-official courtesies between the Vatican and the Quirinal came to an end. It was commonly rumored in the capitals of Europe that the Pope's illness was caused by an attempt by the intransigeant party at the Vatican to kill him by poison, but the providers of it that ever transpired the only evidence of it that ever transpired was the change of policy. The Govern-ment was not slow to retaliate, and there was enacted a penal code which made it a to seek by word or pen to obtain a restoral of the temporal power of the Papacy.

THE GERMAN TROUBLES.

The political misfortunes under The political misfortunes under which the Church was suffering when Leo zseended the Papal throne were by no means confined to Italy. In Germany there were the gravest difficulties between the Government and the Catholic clergy, and the final pacification of these differences was one of the most signal achievements of Pope Leo's reign. The trouble was due originally to the violation by the clergy originally to the violation by the clergy of the Prussian May laws, and the Vatican asked that these laws and the charter of

Prussia might be changed.

The May laws in Prussia and the Falk The May laws in Prussia and the raik laws in Germany were enforced with iron severity, so that finally only three dioceses had Bishops, and a vast number of churches were deprived of pastors by exile and death. This was followed in 1881 by the assent of the Government to the appointment of Dr. Korum to the See of Treves. where 153 parishes were vacant. Late in the same year diplomatic relations between Prussia and the Holy See were restored. The Pope showed a willingness, for the sake of delivering the Catholics from their spiritual destitution, to do any thing not incompatible with the discipline of the Church. The final yielding of the essential point of contest was made by Emperor William in a personal letter to

This was followed by the passage of a Catholic relief act, which mitigated the severity of the Falk laws, and the cele-bration of mass by a priest not authorized by the Government was no longer criminal. The condition of the Church in Germany at this time was one of great distress, 8,000 priests being in exile. There was a gradual relaxation of the repressive measures of the Government, and in 1886 the negotiations culminated in complete harmony between the Vatican and the Emperor and Bismarck. The new friendship was cemented by Emperor William's famous visit to the Sovereign Pontiff at the Vatican. The Church suffered severely from hos-

tile legislation in France in 1880 and 1881. The Jesuits were expelled from their houses and colleges and members of other Catholic religious orders were compelled to disperse and break up their academies and schools. The Pope's attitude upon the Irish question attracted universal attention. He distinctly antagonized the Land League, and, by implication, at first the home rule

It was not until 1882 that the Vatican began not only to regain the recognition of the great Powers which it lost by the fall of Rome in 1870, but to acquire a new rail or Rome in 1870, but to acquire a new influence among the nations by reason of its potent spiritual sovereignty over so large a proportion of the subjects of all political rulers. The rapid spread in Europe, especially of the most radical and disorganizing theories, made it particularly advantageous for the principal Payaras to secure harmonious relations Powers to secure harmonious relations with the spiritual head of a church essentially conservative in its influence. Even England on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, in 1887, received the first papal envoy that entered the English Court since

envoy that entered the English Court since the Reformation.

One of the most important diplomatic incidents of Leo's reign was the adjustment by the Pope as mediator of the dispute between Germany and Spain over the sovereignty of the Caroline Islands. HIS GOLDEN JUBILEE.

One of the crowning events of Leo XIII.'s pontificate was the celebration of the golden jubilee, or the fiftieth anniversary, of his ordination to the priesthood. Rome was crowded with pilgrims early in 1888. was crowded with pugrims early in 1888, and greater homage was paid to the occupant of the throne of St. Peter than any national sovereign could boast. The Vatican could hardly hold the princely gifts sent from all parts of the world. Every ruler of Europe, save King Humbert of Italy, was thus represented. President Cleveland sent through Cardinal Gibbons an appropriately bound copy of the Con-stitution of the United States, which was

received by the Pope with marked dis-Leo XIII's attitude toward the United States has been more friendly and intimate than that of any of the Popes. All his life he made a special study of American

life he made a special study of American affairs, and he was perhaps better informed about our institutions and people than any member of the Sacred College, with the exception, of course, of the American representatives. The history of the Church in this country under his administration is a record of almost uneventful growth. Two matters of distinctly American concern there were in which the action of the Variagn attention. Two matters of distinctly American concern there were in which the action of
the Vatican attracted universal attention.
The Knights of Labor, it was at first an
nounced, would fall under the papal ban.
Cardinal Gibbons visited Rome and presented a strong appeal against the condemnation. The decree was withheld on
condition that the statutes of the order
should contain nothing communistic or
tending to oppose the right of holding
property. The Anti-Poverty movement,
or rather the revolt of Dr. McGlynn incident to it, was distinctly condemned at
the Vatican, and the Pope conferred on
Archbishop Corrigan the rank of BishopAssistant at the pontifical throne, in token
of his approval of his course in that matter.
The Sacred College as now composed is
nearly all of Leo XIII's creation, only two
of the Cardinals owing their creation to Pius
IX. He made a radical departure from the
unwritten law of centuries that the foreign

unwritten law of centuries that the foreign element should remain in a small minority in the assembly of Cardinals The loss of in the assembly of Cardinals The loss of temporal power, of course, led to the change, and the present college, which contains a large majority of Italians, is world wide in its representation America received at Leo's hands the appointment of two members of the Sacred College, Cardinal Gibbons and the late Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec.

of Quebec.

One of the most notable of Pope Leo's utterances, and one which indicated to an unusual extent his liberality and sympathy with the questions of the day, was the famous encyclical on the condition of the working alternation in 1891. It was famous encyclical on the condition of the working classes, issued in 1891 It was praised with scarcely a dissenting voice by those with whose condition it dealt directly, as well as by those from whom the laboring classes might have to expect whatever improvement might come to their whatever improvement might come to their distributions. lot. It was opposed to socialism and denied that any class in the world was necessarily

that any class in the world was necessarily opposed to another from the existing conditions.

In February, 1892, the Pope issued to the French people the encyclical in which the existence of the republic was recognized. Further than that, he allowed himstall to be interviewed by a reporter of a telf to be interviewed by a reporter of a Paris newspaper and explained to him the interest and affection which had led

the interest and affection which had led him to write the encyclical and do what lay in his power to secure the happiness of the French by leading to the ultimate union of all parties in the State on constitutional grounds.

In 1893 Pope Leo commemorated his episcopal jubilee by celebrating mass in St. Peter's before a gathering of 80,000 persons, of whom 50,000 were pilgrims. In 1894 his encyclical was an appeal to the people of every creed to unite with the Church of Rome, and one year later he directed this particularly to England. he directed this particularly to England.
In 1894 diplomatic relations between
Russia and the Vatican were resumed after an interruption of twenty-eight years.

DELEGATE TO THE UNITED STATES. In view of the keen interest which Leo XIII. had always felt in the American XIII. had always felt in the American Church, it is not surprising that the reports of dissensions in the early '90s should have caused him deep concern. Following the McGlynn trouble came the differences between the branch of the Church led by Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul and the conservatives, of whom Archbishop Corrigan was regarded as the chief representative. Archbishop Ireland had been very close to the Pope, and it was through his influence that Rome decided not to interfere with the Knights of Labor. Various reports regarding the conflict Various reports regarding the conflict in the American Church reached Rome,

and finally Leo decided to send Mgr. Francis Satolli as Apostolic delegate to report upon the condition of affairs. The delegate came here in the spring of 1892.

It was originally intended that he should spend two years here familiarizing himself with the situation, but the time lengthened out to four years. As representative of the Vatican in connection with the Propaganda, Mgr. Satolli travelled through the country, and many were the cases referred to him for settlement. Throughout he won popularity by his open sympathy with American institutions. A compromise was effected between the liberals and conservatives which has since endured. The Deledemning Catholic liquor dealers in the matter of a denunciation of the liquor trade by one of the Bishops. In October, 1896, Satolli returned to Rome, having previously been made a Cardinal, and Mgr. Martinelli took his place here, to be succeeded, on his promotion to the Cardinalate, by the present Delegate, Archbishop Falconio. It is under-stood that Cardinal Satolli was thereafter his Holiness's chief adviser on American

Since 1894 Leo XIII. had been very weak since 1894 Leo Alli. had been very weak, and a number of times in that year he was reported to be near the end. There is no doubt that the Spanish-American War wore upon his health, as he was deeply grieved by it. All that he could do toward averting it he did, but he did not take either and when he was asked to bless the side, and when he was asked to bless the side, and when he was asked to bless the Spanish dynasty and the Spanish arms he gave his blessing to the dynasty, but refused it to the Spanish arms, as that would have been tantamount to a prayer for their success against the Americans. After war was declared he said to one of the

Cardinals:
"I hope I shall not live to see another war.
"I hope I shall not live to see another war. He frequently expressed his grief that two Christian nations at the end of the nineteenth century could find no other way of settling their differences than by war.

HIS LAST DAYS.

When the Pope came to write his Easter encyclical in March, 1902, he recognized that he was approaching the end of his erm on earth and that this encyclical should be his testament to the Catholic Church. He declared that humanity had never found itself in more miserable conditions than at that time. There was disorder in all social relations and especially in family relations excessive liberty had been created which had fostered socialism and anarchism. He invoked the union of all Christian He invoked the union of all Christian churches as a remedy to save society from the violent attacks of Atheists and Freemasonry. He maintained the necessity of upholding the temporal rights of the Church and counselled the active spread of Catholic workmen's societies. He condemned the proposed establishment of the law of divorce in Italy.

In July of that wear he wrote an energical

in Italy.

In July of that year he wrote an encyclical on "The Most Holy Eucharist," in which he referred to the blessed eucharist as the central doctrine of Catholic faith and the central doctrine of Catholic faith and the radiating sun of Catholic worship.

A few weeks later he sent to President Roosevelt, by Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls. S. D., an autograph letter and a beautiful mosaic picture of the Vatican gardens. This gift was in return for a set of his own writings which the President had sent to the Pope.

The Pope continued to hold his Sunday recentions, no matter what the advice of

receptions, no matter what the advice of his physicians might be, and said that he felt better after every one of them. When Archbishop Bruchsei of Montreal was taking his leave of the Pope he said: "I hope to see your Holiness on my next visit to Rome three years hence."

"I will wait for you," the Pope promptly On Christmas eve. 1902, the Pope cele-On Christmas eve. 1902, the Pope cele-brated mass in his private chapel at mid-night. He wished all present a merry Christmas and said laughingly: "Do I look as if I was ill yesterday?" Meanwhile he had produced another letter which treated of the feast of the Immaculate Conception.

Conception. In January, 1903, the Pope transferred In January, 1903, the Pope transferred the Catholic University at Washington from the jurisdiction of the Congregation of the Propaganda to the Congregation of Studies presided over by Cardinal Satolli, and made Mgr. Dennis O'Connell rector of the university in place of Bishop Conaty, where heart areas from Rishop of whom he afterward named for Bishop of Los Angeles.
On Feb. 20 of this year he celebrated the

twenty-fifth anniversary of his election to the pontificate. He did not show an the pontincate. He did not show any fatigue after the long ceremonies of the day and on returning to his apartments exclaimed: "This is the happiest day of my life." He gave \$20,000 to the poor of Rome in celebration of the day. Two more notable anniversaries in his life came within two



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The picture shows how the collar is cut out on each side to allow for adjusting a neck tie without springing the col-lar open. The collar comes close together in front, it keeps the tie in place and you don't see the cut-out part. - Besides the tie is retained just over the button, which is also kept out of sight. Your summer comfort will be increased if you wear one, and you'll thank up for the style. Dealers sell them.

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weeks. On March 2 he celebrated his ninety-third birthday and on March 3 the twenty-fifth anniversary of his coronation. During these celebrations he announced the appointment of his Biblical commission. In the list there was one American, Prof. Charles Grannan of the Catholic University at Washington.

On March 1 the Pope left his bed, to which he had been confined for the greater part of four days, to meet the Cardinals. He was hoarse and spoke with difficulty. In greeting the Cardinals he said: "We are happy to see such a numerous gathering. From your number one might suppose that we had assembled for the coronaction." happy to see such a numerous gathering. From your number one might suppose that you had assembled for a conclave." The conversation which followed evidently tried the strength of the Pope, for his speech became more difficult and he was at last interrupted by a fit of coughing. When he returned to his rooms he said triumphantly to Dr. Lapponi, who had protested against these exertions: "I may not be a doctor, but I know what I can do." His birthday was spent in prayer.

The papal mass on March 3, in honor of his coronation, was attended by the Pope, who was surrounded by forty-four Cardinals. He was pale and twice pertook of a cordial. Rome was thronged with pilgrims. When the day was done the Pope said: "After to-day I can die happy."

pilgrims. When the day was done the said: "After to-day I can die happy On May 29 of this year King Edward visited the Pope and had half an hour's conversation with him. Four days later Emperor William made a similar visit.

LEO'S INTEREST IN AMERICA. Father A. P. Doyle's Memorable Meeting With the Pope.

The Rev. A. P. Doyle of the Paulist fathers, speaking yesterday of Pope Leo XIII.'s interest in the Catholic Church in America, said:

"My keenest remembrances of Leo XIII are of an audience I had with him in 1885. It was in his own suite of rooms. There were present Mgr. Kirby, the rector of the Irish College, who was a classmate of the Holy Father; a Bishop from Ireland and myself. After transacting some business of interest with the Bishop he turned to me, and when he learned that I was an American he paid his customary compliment to America and the American people.

"In all this there was no mere formal passing of compliments. He was profoundly impressed with the youth and vigor of the new people in the Western world, and more than once did he emphasize his hope for

the Church in the United States. "When he learned that I was not only an American, but a Paulist, his eyes seeme i to kindle with a renewed interest. He knew of the Paulists as a religious community that was organized by converts from Protestantism, and, while in no sense sion the exposition of Catholic truth to non-Catholics. He came close to me and put his arms about my neck in a most fatherly way and not saving a word for some moments, his look seemed to penetrate the future. Then he said: 'Paulists-Americaconverts,' as though he saw a prophetic

"'Yes,' he said; 'many minds freed from the prejudices of a bringing up that was hostile to the Church will eagerly seek the truth and love it with all their hearts. It will be your duty to present the teachings of the Church to all those who know he

"And in other words of similar import he looked forward to a great return to the old mother Church of thousands of the Anglo-Saxon people.

"The organized mission movement in America, which has for its chief purpose the preaching of missions to non-Catholics. received its impetus from Leo XIII. When it was in its beginnings, about the time of the Columbian Exposition, Leo wrote to Cardinal Satolli, then Apostolic Delegate: "While we consider it incumbent upon our apostolic office, venerable brother, to bring

to promote by our recommendations the practice of the Paulist fathers, who prudently think fit to speak publicly to our dissenting brethren, both in order to explain Catholic doctrines and to answer any objection against such doctrines.
"If every Bishop in his own diocese wit promote this practice and a frequent attendance at these sermons it will be very pleasing and acceptable to us, for we are con-

this to your attention, we are also pleased

fident that not a small benefit for the welfare of souls will arise therefrom. "It was these words that smoothed away all obstacles from the path of the new enterprise. They silenced the objections of narrow-minded people, who desired to confine the activities of the Church to the old grooves, and they made friends for the missions to non-Catholics in places where

friends were valuable. "And since those days of a decade ago Leo has watched with eager interest this work. The Spanish war came and the American spirit and valor were pressed to the front, and not a few enemies were made among the peoples of the Old World, but the great work went on serenely and successfully. It had Leo XIII. behind it.

"When the Holy Father wrote his reply to the address of Bishops in this country on the occasion of his recent jubilee, he took particular care to mention this non-Catholic mission movement, which he had fostered so carefully, as one of the great causes of the progress of the Church in the United States. He said to the Bishops: "To the intent of instructing and drawing

To the intent of instructing and to the truth those who dissent very wisely chosen learned and worthy men a the clergy who traverse every region publicly in the churches and elsewhere as if a familiar conversation and at the objections advanced, a thoroughly cellent institution indeed and one wabundant results have proceeded.

"There was no project closer to his heart than this, and there is none in which his encouragement has produced more, abundant results."

Fakirs Right on Time With Souvenirs.

Evidence was not lacking vesterday that the pedlers had prepared to make money when the death of the Pope finality came. Within ten minutes after the death was announced here they were selling Leo XIII.'s photographs all over town.